

NIGHT EDITION MEN OFFER TO GO BACK.

They Agree to Accept \$2 a Day Wages and \$1.50 for the Trippers.

NORTON REJECTS THE TERMS.

He Threw the Letter Away Without Reading It --- Peremptory Mandamus to Be Asked for.

ONE MAN SHOT IN A POLICE CHARGE.

Some Troops Ordered Home and the Entire First Brigade May Be Relieved To-Night.

Master Workman Connelly this afternoon sent the following open letter to the Presidents of all the surface railroads in Brooklyn where the employees are on strike.

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the employees of your Company, including business who were in the service of the Company on Jan. 13, 1895, to offer you their services on the same terms and rate of wages which obtained on and after Jan. 1, 1894, which were, as you know, \$2 a day for motormen and conductors having full-day cars, and not less than \$1.50 for motormen and conductors having trippers.

If these terms are accepted the committee will meet you and arrange to go to work within six hours.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that though this is a great concession on the part of the employees of the Company, they are willing to make it in the interests of the public, who have been great sufferers from the controversy existing between the corporations and their men.

MARTIN J. CONNELLY.
Copies of this letter were sent to President Norton, of the Atlantic Avenue Company; President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Company, and President Wicker, of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway.

Manifesto to the Public.
As soon as the letter had been sent, the following manifesto was issued to the public:

To the Public—We have this day sent to Messrs. Daniel F. Lewis, Benjamin Norton and G. H. Wicker, representing the different systems of street railways which have ceased operation in the city of Brooklyn the subjoined letter, which speaks for itself:

We will add that we have made this offer, not because the strike was waning or our cause weakening (it never was stronger), but in the interests of Brooklyn, our home, and its citizens, our friends, we are willing to make the sacrifice in the letter."

It is signed by Martin J. Connelly, John Giblin, Andrew D. Best, William G. Holcombe, Patrick J. Collins, members of the Executive Committee of D. A. B. K. of L.



ARRESTED AT TEN YEARS OLD.

In case the companies refuse to accept the terms offered, the offer will probably be made the basis for an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus. The Presidents, it is said, will then have no excuse for not running all cars. Norton Threw the Letter Away Unread.

When President Norton, of the Atlantic

avenue Railroad, was seen by an "Evening World" reporter and asked for a statement regarding Mr. Connelly's letter, he said:

"I have just received some kind of a letter from the strikers. I don't know what was in it, and I don't care. As soon as I saw the signature attached to the letter I tossed it into the waste basket."

"They may send these letters by the ton, but they will have no effect upon the stand I have taken in the fight."

"The place of every striker is filled by new men and there is no chance for the old men to get back. They left us; we didn't discharge them. I have nothing more to say."

Mr. Norton then sent out the following notice to the new employees:

"All the new men who have come to us during the trouble and have secured positions are assured of these positions positively as long as they desire to remain with the company, and it is my earnest wish that all men who have stood by us at this time and have done such excellent service, shall remain with us, and they may rest assured that the company will furnish them with all the protection possible."

"I also desire to have it distinctly understood that no old men were formerly with us shall be put back on the road to the detriment of the new

men. Their places were made vacant and they have been filled, and I am glad to say all of the men seem to be thoroughly efficient and familiar with the business."

"This notice is issued because there has been some notion abroad that the new men would not be retained. This is to certify that they will be so long as they desire to, and are satisfied to conform to the rules and regulations of this Company. BENJ. NORTON, President."

President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Company, refused to be seen with regard to the letter, but sent word to the reporter that he had received it and was considering it, and might have something to say later on.

Lawyer Towns, it was said this morning had advocated the sending of such a letter, and early to-day Master Workman Connelly repeated with some emphasis his assertion that the strike would not be called off under any conditions.

Lawyer Towns has said he will bring to the notice of District Attorney Ridgway that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has violated the Ten-Hour Employment law

in 1,600 cases. The penalty is a fine of not more than \$50 for each violation. It will also be alleged that the law restricting the speed of the cars has been disregarded.

Will Ask for a Peremptory Writ. Lawyer Towns, when asked this afternoon concerning Mr. Connelly's letter, said:

"I don't know whether to call Mr. Connelly's concessions a surrender or not. If the general public and the railroad companies regard it as such that is all we ask."

"The railroad companies can no longer offer an excuse for the poor service they are giving the public, that they have not sufficient men to run the cars or that their employees have refused to come back."

"I shall make application to-morrow morning in the Supreme Court for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel President Norton to operate all his cars on the various lines of the Atlantic Avenue Company for the convenience of the public."

Mr. Connelly's letter will be used in making the application. We feel very friendly towards President Lewis, and the men are sure that had it rested with him the strike would have ended long ago."

When Mr. Norton was told of the proposed mandamus proceedings, he said he was operating his lines, and he didn't care how many writs of mandamus were secured.

The committee which waited upon General Master Workman Sovereign in Philadelphia returned this morning. Upon their request an order has been issued to Knights of Labor all over the country asking them to notify men engaged by the companies of the true state of affairs in Brooklyn and to prevent the consignment of men to Brooklyn.

The order was at once telegraphed to all the large cities east of the Mississippi.

Situation Greatly Improved.

The strike situation was so far improved to-day in Brooklyn that many people were of the impression that the whole trouble had been settled. Cars which had not been seen since the strike began, fifteen days ago, bowed merrily along the rails without molestation, and on a few lines police protection was dispensed with.

At the offices of the Company it was claimed that forty of the forty-eight lines which were tied up were running cars, some on schedule time.

Of the routes still unopened, the greater part are minor branches. One, the Cypress Hills road, is still disabled by broken wires.

The figures given out by the officials showing the number of cars running, are greatly exaggerated, the strikers say.

The first car to Red Hook over the cross-town line was started this morning and reached its destination with very little trouble. Here and there the tracks were obstructed and the wires decorated, but no acts of violence took place. Two policemen guarded the non-union crew.

THE CROW WITH THE KATERNJAMMER.



Changing the Guard of the 22d at Bergen Street and Nostrand Avenue.

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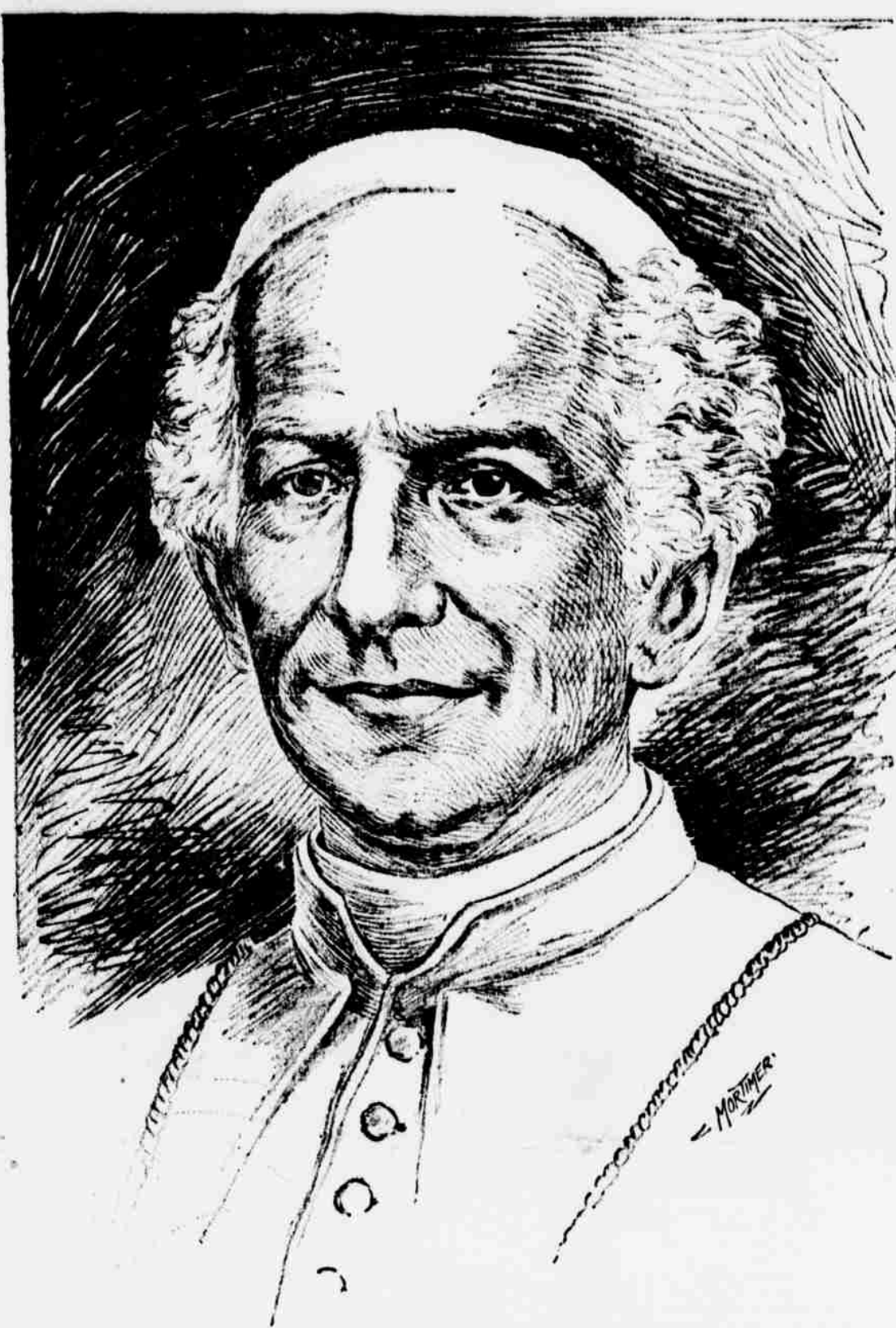
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HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII.

was assaulted at 6.20 o'clock this morning by fifteen strikers on Herkimer street, near Albany avenue.

He was knocked down, kicked and pounded into insensibility. He was unable to go to work, and was sent home under the escort of a policeman.

Car 1,527 on the Greene and Gates avenue line in charge of Conductor Willis was attacked at 2.30 this afternoon by a mob at Gates and Patchen avenues.

Seven of the car windows were broken and an effort was made to take off the motorman and conductor, but it failed.

Later in the day the police heard that two motormen and two conductors were imprisoned in Odd Fellows' Hall, the strikers' headquarters, in Palmetto street, near Gates avenue. Sergt. Sutton and Policeman Callan went to the hall and rescued the men.

Wire-Cutter Captured. George Washburne, thirty years old, of 140 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was caught in the act of cutting a trolley wire at Flushing and Harrison avenues.

A pair of long wire cutters, fifty feet of rope and other implements were found in his possession.

Last night the wires were cut in Maspeth, and also the cable which runs from the Kent avenue power-house and supplies power to the Maspeth house.

The cable was cut near the boundary line between Kings and Queens counties. There are seventy-five deputy sheriffs in Maspeth on duty.

A practical electrician stated to-day that it will require at least a week to repair the dismantled trolley wires of the Jamaica route. He declares that the entire line has been pulled down between the National Cemetery and Cypress Hills, a distance of about twelve blocks.

The cross sections and the feed wires are gone, and the line, he says, will have to be practically rebuilt. This line receives its power from the Ridgewood station, and the connection is entirely cut off.

Where short sections of the wires are left dangling in the air the decorations are profuse. In one place a large Christmas tree hangs suspended, balanced by all that is mortal of a late dog and cat.

Rewards and Lock-Outs. The pay-roll of the Broadway line was made out to-day, and it was announced that all new men will receive three times the amount to which they are entitled.

Several of the linemen who went on sympathetic strike have signified their desire to return to work. Some of them applied in person to Supt. Rockbank at the Herkimer street and Brooklyn avenue shops this morning for their old places, and a committee, purporting to act for others, waited upon Supt. Rockbank to arrange for the return of the wiremen.

At the repair shops of the Atlantic avenue line Supt. Quinn said that none

of the linemen had applied for reinstatement, and that it was too late now, anyway, as he had all the men he could use.

Aid for the Strikers. Various labor organizations adopted resolutions of sympathy with the strikers yesterday, and many contributed money, the largest donation being \$1,000 from "Big Six."

It has been proposed that a stage line be started between Greenpoint and City Hall, to be run by union conductors and motormen, and the profits to be given to the strikers' fund. If the plan is carried out contribution boxes will be placed in the stages.

The Arbitration Commission has returned to Albany, and it is not thought likely that another meeting will be held. It was learned this morning that during the tie-up the Company had been taking men from the West End road, running to Coney Island, and using them on the other lines.

The motormen on the West End road were substituted by green men. These green men have been running the cars at such a high rate of speed that nearly

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For racing, entries and other sporting news see pages 6 and 7.

NIGHT EDITION THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

His Holiness Exhorts Laboring Men to Obey Laws and Avoid Violence.

SATOLLI'S WORK APPROVED.

Catholics Instructed to Join No Secret Orders That Are Not Approved by the Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Dr. Hooker, the secretary to Mgr. Satolli, at 2 o'clock this afternoon made public the long-expected encyclical from the Pope. It is a document of about 9,000 words.

The most interesting parts, from a newspaper view, are those relating to Mgr. Satolli and the Papal Legation, defining the Pope's attitude on labor and workmen, and certain references to the press. The Catholic University is dwelt on at length, and considerable space is devoted to the interest the Catholic Church has always taken in America and its institutions. The encyclical in full is as follows:

To Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII., Pope.

Venerable Brethren: Health and apostolic benediction.

We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing, chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world, yet have we now resolved to speak to you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause among you.

To this we apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and care because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement alike of civilization and of Christianity.

Not long ago, when your whole nation, as was fitting, celebrated with grateful recollection and every manifestation of joy the completion of the fourth centenary since the discovery of America, we commemorated together with you that most auspicious event, sharing in your rejoicings with equal good-will. Nor were we on that occasion content with offering prayers at a distance for your welfare and greatness. It was our wish to be in some manner present with you in your festivities. Hence we cheerfully sent one who should represent our person.

Not without good reason did we take part in your celebration. For when America was, as yet, but a new-born babe, uttering in its cradle its first feeble cries, the Church took it to her bosom and motherly embrace. Columbus, as we have elsewhere expressly shown, sought as the primary fruits of his voyages, and labors, to open a pathway for the Christian faith into new lands and new seas. Keeping this thought constantly in view, his first solicitude, wherever he disembarked, was to plant upon your shore the sacred emblem of the cross. Wherefore, like the Ark of Noah, surmounting the overflowing waters, bore the seed of Israel together with the remnants of the human race, even thus did the bark

launched by Columbus upon the ocean carry into regions beyond the seas, as well the germs of mighty states as the principles of the Catholic religion.

The Early Church in America. This is not the place to give a detailed account of what thereupon ensued. Very rapidly did the light of the Gospel shine upon the savage tribes discovered by the Ligurian. For it is sufficiently well known how many of the children of Francis, as well as of Dominic and of Loyola, were accustomed during the two following centuries, to voyage thither for this purpose, how they cared for the colonies brought over from Europe; but primarily and chiefly, how they converted the natives from superstition to Christianity, sealing their labors in many instances with the testimony of their blood. The very names newly given to so many of our towns and rivers and mountains and lakes teach and clearly witness how deeply your beginnings were marked with the footprints of the Catholic Church.

Nor, perchance, did the fact which we now recall take place without some design of Divine Providence. Precisely at the epoch when the American colonies, having, with Catholic aid, achieved liberty and independence, coalesced into a Constitutional Republic, the ecclesiastical hierarchy was happily established among you; and at the very time when the popular suffrage placed the great Washington at the helm of the Republic, the first Bishop was set by apostolic authority over the American Church. The well-known friendship and familiar intercourse which subsisted between these two men, seems to be an evidence that the United States sought to be conjoined in concord and amity with the Catholic Church. And not without cause; for without morality the State cannot endure—a truth which that illustrious citizen of yours whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, perceived and proclaimed. But the best and strongest support of morality is religion.

She, by her very nature, guards and defends all the principles on which duties are founded, and, setting before us the motives most powerful to influence us, commands us to live virtuously, and forbids us to transgress. Now, what is the Church other than a legitimate successor of the will and ordinance of Jesus Christ for the preservation of morality and the defense of religion? For this reason have we repeatedly endeavored from the summit of the Pontifical dignity to inculcate that the Church, while directly and immediately aiming at the salvation of souls and the beatitude which is to be attained in heaven, is yet, even in the order of temporal things, the fountain of blessings so numerous and so great that they could not have been greater or more numerous, and the original purpose of her institutions been the pursuit of happiness during the life which is spent on earth.

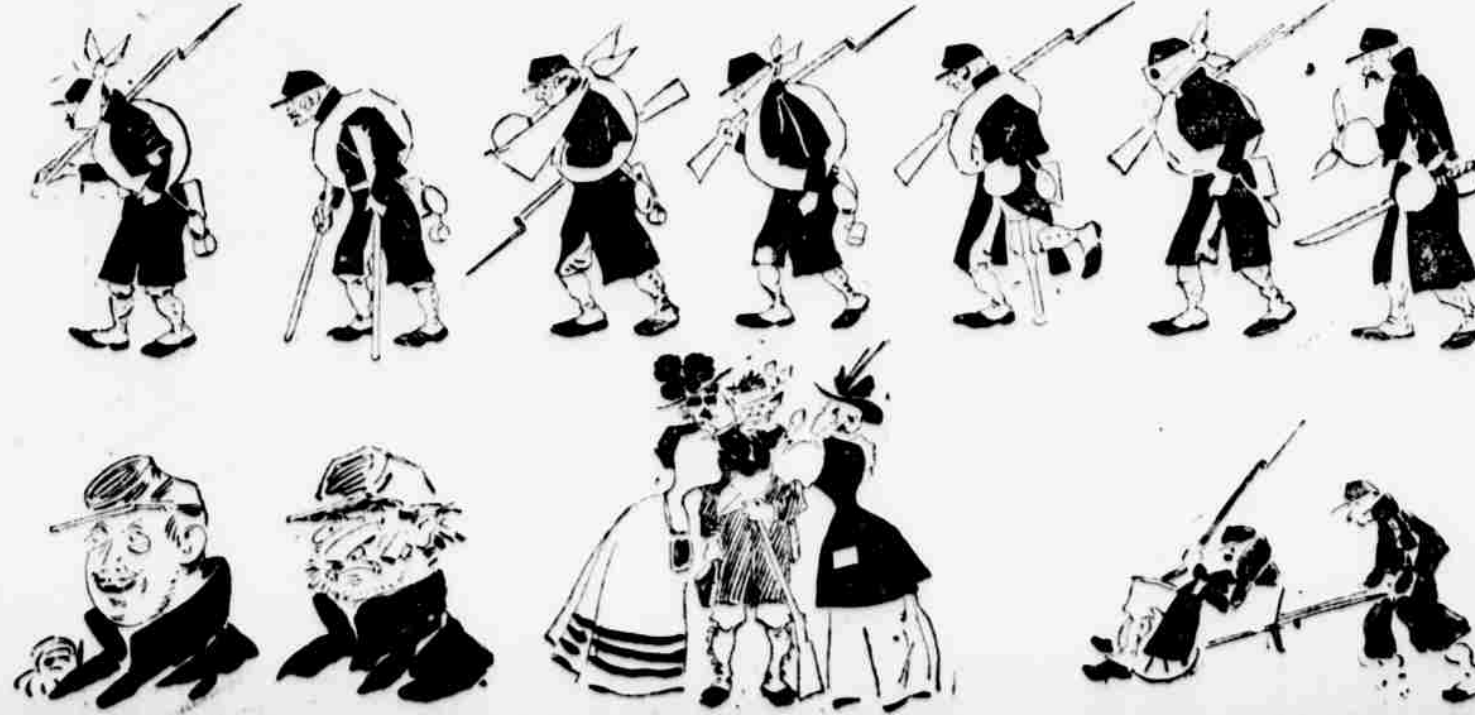
Progress of the Republic. That your Republic is progressing and developing by giant strides is patent to all, and this holds good in religious matters also. For even as your cities in the course of one century have made a marvellous increase in wealth and power, we behold the Church, from scant and slender beginnings, grown with rapidity to be great and exceedingly flourishing. Now, if, on the one hand, the increased riches and resources of your cities are justly attributed to the talents and active industry of the American people, as the other hand, the prosperous condition of Catholicity must be ascribed, first, indeed, to the virtue, the ability and the prudence of the Bishops and the clergy; but in no slight measure also to the faith and the generosity of the Catholic laity.

Thus while the different classes exerted their best energies were you enabled to erect unnumbered religious and useful institutions, sacred edifices, schools for the institutions for the instruction

(Continued on Second Page.)

GIVEN AWAY UNTIL FEB. 1895. A beautiful picture for the future of 25 cents covers of the "Evening World" is given to the children of the Catholic Church in New York.

Prof. Doegers in his chemical analysis of champagne declares that it is not a beverage but a poison. He has analyzed 100 bottles during 1894 and found 100 cases of poisoning.



How the Sweethearts and Wives Expected Their Horses of the Seventh to Look on Their Return To-Day.